COURSE NAME: O level   **SUBJECT: WEB DESIGNING AND PUBLISHING**

TOPIC: PHOTO EDITOR   **DATE: 09/06/2020**

Adobe PhotoShop

Adobe Photoshop is among the best Photo Editing Software available in the market. It provides almost all the photo editing features from basic to advanced. It is simple to understand and use. Photoshop can be used for almost every type of image editing, from touching up photos to creating high-quality images & graphics. It is the most widely used software tool for photo editing, image manipulation, and retouching for numerous image and video file formats. The tools within Photoshop make it possible to edit both individual images as well as large batches of photos.
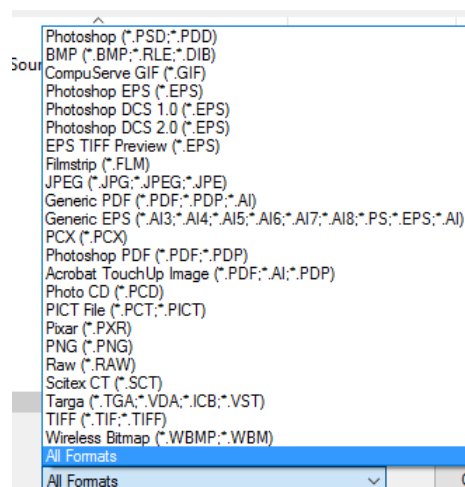
Photoshop provides ability to create, enhance, or edit images, artwork, and illustrations. Using Photoshop changing backgrounds, simulating a real-life painting, or creating an alternative view etc is possible.

Using Photoshop

Using Photoshop, digital or scanned images can be edited to use online or to print them. Website layouts can also be created in Photoshop which may be finalized before the coding stage. Stand-alone graphics can be created and exported for use within other programs.
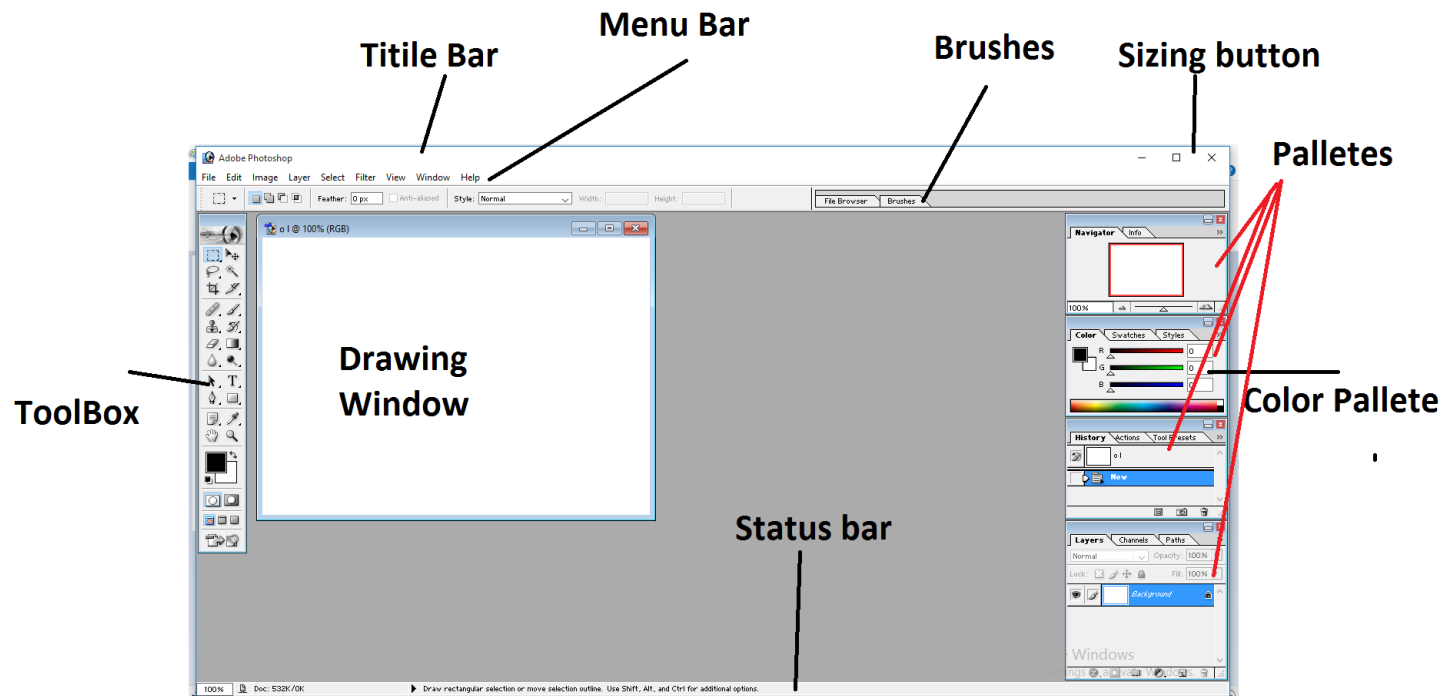
File formats Photoshop supported by Photoshop

- Graphics Interchange Format (GIF)
- Portable Network Graphics (PNG)
- Joint Photographic Experts Group (JPEG)
- Tagged-Image File Format (TIFF)
- Photoshop Format (PSD)
- Large Document Format (PSB)
- RAW
- Portable Document Format (PDF)
- Cineon

Etc.

Components of Adobe Photoshop

When we open Photoshop, it will open with a tool panel and a variety of windows to perform different different tasks. Lets get familiar with some of the Photoshop Screen components and workings Tools contained in Photoshop to utilize it fully.

Menu Bar: Contains a row of menu that includes: File, Edit, Image, Layer, Select, Filter, View, Windows, Help. Their uses are defined as under:

- ➢ File – to create new images, open pre-existing images, print, exit the program, etc.
- ➢ Edit – to undo, copy, paste, cut, preferences, basic image manipulation, etc.
- ➢ Image – to change the image or canvas size, rotate, adjust brightness & contrast, etc.
- ➢ Layer – to create / delete layers, merge layers together, layer effects, etc.
- ➢ Select – to adjust the selected area of your image
- ➢ Filter – to apply various filters and effects to your images
- ➢ View – to Zoom in and out of your images
- ➢ Window – to open or close different windows within Photoshop

Title Bar: Displays the name of the file that is currently active and can be used to move the position of Photoshop windows on the desktop.

Sizing Button: Button located on the right side of the Photoshop window to adjust the size of the PhotoShop Window.

Toolbox: The components used to provide access to Photoshop commands. It has a wide options (tools) to manipulate the images.

Status Bar: displays a variety of information about the objects and tools that are in the select.
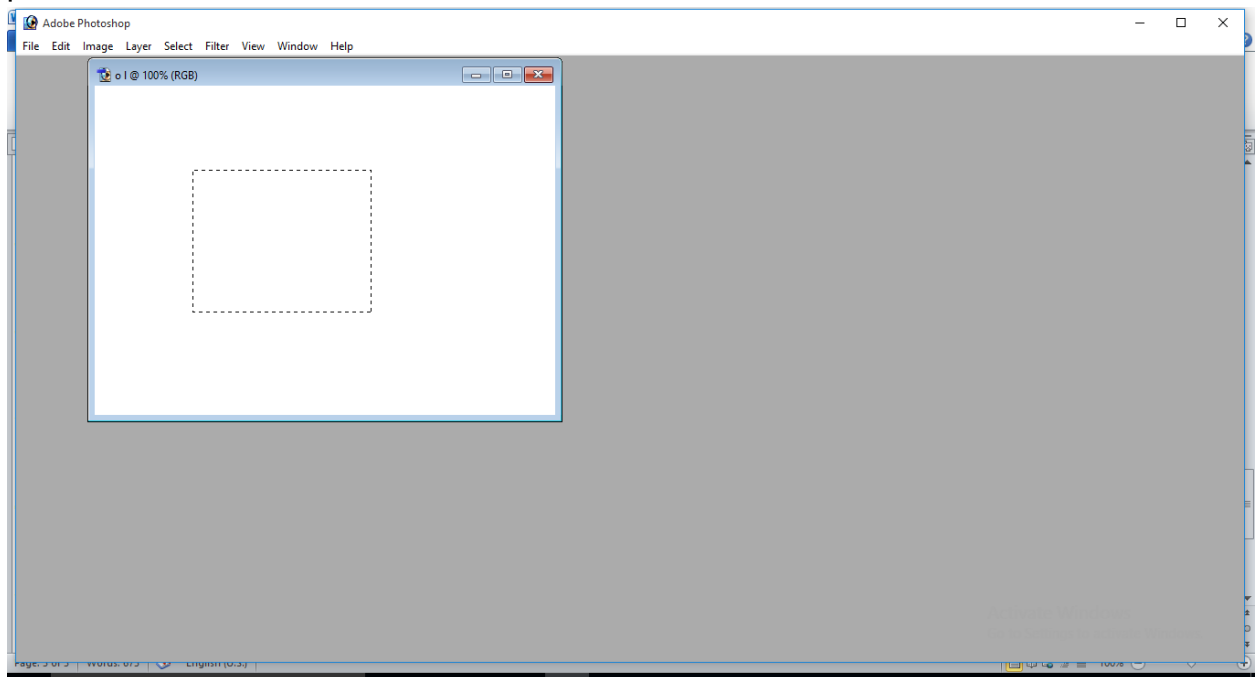
Pallete: is used to select and set various parameters. Like color Pallete is used to select / adjust the color to the image subject and background.

Drawing Windows: Actual area used as a workplace to work with image like cropping, giving effects etc.
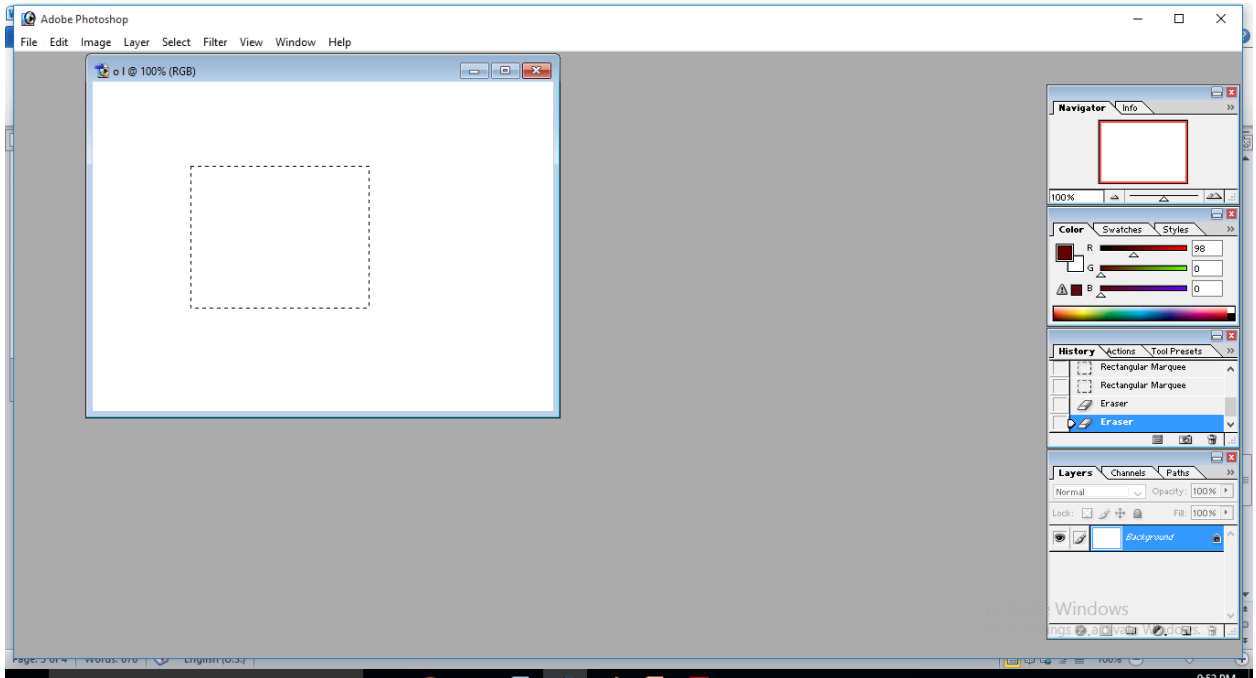
Ruler: is used to determine the position and size of an object.

Hide or show all panels

 ➢ **Tab key** is used to hide or show all panels, including the Tools panel and Control panel.

➢ **Shift+Tab** key is used to hide or show all panels except the Tools panel and Control panel.

Most Common color formats

1) **RGB color** - It lists a value between 0 and 255 for each of the **{Red, Green, Blue}** components of a color.

   ➢ (0, 0, 0), the absence of color, is completely black.

   ➢ (255, 255, 255), the presence of all colors, is completely white.

   ➢ RGB is the most common color used

2) **CMYK color** – It lists a percentage of each of the colors **{Cyan, Maroon, Yellow, blacK}.** Color printer cartridges uses CMYK color. It is mostly used by the graphic designers to see how their work is going to look after it is printed choose, they convert their work after it has been done in RGB to CMYK so that they have a better sense.

3) **Grayscale** – It's a color mode that operates entirely in black and white.

4) **Bitmap** - Only allows for black and white dots (pixels);

5) **Lab color** - It specifies a color using a 3-axis system. The a-axis (green to red), b-axis (blue to yellow) and Lightness axis or simply say represents color with 3 components: {Lightness, color value from red to green, color value from blue to yellow}. It is useful

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for boosting **colors** and definition in images. Lab color model is based on the human perception of color. Lab describes how a color looks to a person with normal vision rather than how much of a particular colorant is needed for a device (such as a monitor, desktop printer, or digital camera) to produce colors, Lab is considered to be a *device-independent* color model.

Assignment

1.What is the use of Adobe Photoshop?

2.What are different components of Adobe Photoshop?

3. What File formats are supported by Adobe PhotoShop?

4. What are the most common color Formats?